

"DORTMUND"  
PILSENER BEER  
Gaining in popularity, for experts  
pronounce it excellent.  
\$18 per Case of 6 Dozen Pints.  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road Central.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE ONLY GENUINE  
TANSAN  
IS BOTTLED BY  
J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON.  
SOLE AGENTS—  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road Central.

No. 14,156 號六十五百壹千肆萬第 日陸十月六年亥十二緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1903. 陸拜禮 號捌月捌年叁零百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

**HOT DAYS**  
ARE NOT SO DISTRESSING  
AFTER USING  
**WATSON'S**  
**EFFERVESCENT**  
**SALINE.**  
IT MAKES YOU FEEL COOLER AND  
BETTER ALL THE TIME.  
A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.  
ESTABLISHED 1841. [a1584]

**CUTLER, PALMER**  
**& CO.'S**  
PRICE \$11.00 PER DOZEN  
NET  
"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY  
Blood  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies  
Apply to:  
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a146]

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-**  
**WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.40 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.40 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.	
8.45 p.m. & 9 p.m.	8.45 to 11.15 p.m., very 1 hour.
SUNDAYS.	
9.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
SATURDAYS.	
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.55 p.m.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com- pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Cen- tral. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [a1033]	

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks of 35 lbs. net 45.00 per Cask or Factory.  
In Bags of 25 lbs. net 33.00 per Bag ex Factory.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1903. [a1360]

**VICTORIA CYCLEPORIUM**  
We are Sole Agents for the following:-  
MONOPOL, FUTURE, CENTAUR, and  
NEW TRIPLE CYCLES. Best American  
Machines in the Market, always on hand and  
for Sale. Also a Large Assortment of SECOND-  
HAND MACHINES of various makes,  
nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.  
MOTOR CYCLES, MAIL CARTS,  
RICKSHAS fitted with PNEUMATIC  
TYRES and BALL BEARINGS THROUGH-  
OUT. Everything in the trade always kept in  
Stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in  
all branches of the business. Re-arranging a  
speciality.  
HOKKINDY & CO.,  
43 & 44, Queen's Road East.  
[a1353]

**NOTICE TO LADIES.**  
**MADAM FLINT** wishes to inform her  
Lady Patrons and the General Public  
that she has now REMOVED to the CON-  
NAUGHT HOTEL, FIRST FLOOR, where  
she is opening up, on a more extensive scale,  
DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY  
PARLOURS, which will be known as  
**MADAM FLINT & CO.**  
**MODE DE PARIS.**  
**MADAM FLINT** is leaving for Paris on  
the 11th INSTANT, and will be pleased to receive  
orders from Ladies desiring any special goods,  
in the way of LINGERIE, DRESSES, and  
HATS in any particular fashion or design, &c.  
She will also bring out new goods for the  
BALL and RACE SEASONS.  
**MADAM FLINT** also begs to inform the  
Hongkong Ladies that, in order to make room  
for the New Stock, she will hold a CLEAR-  
ANCE SALE at her new establishment,  
commencing on the 5th INSTANT, when some  
very cheap bargains will be offered.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [a1388]

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER**  
**PISTOLS.**  
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN SECONDS.  
SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong 3rd October, 1903. [a1388]

**FIRST AND FOREMOST**  
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SUCCESS ATTENDING THE INTRODUCTION  
INTO THIS COLONY OF OUR "STONE GINGER BEER" AND THE STILL  
INCREASING DEMAND, WE HAVE NOW FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR  
NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS ADDED TO OUR LIST OF BEVERAGES A  
COMBINATION OF PURE LONDON GIN AND GINGER BEER WHICH WHEN  
ORDERING PLEASE ASK FOR

**"CROWN BRAND STONE GINGER**  
**BEER AND GIN."**

**WATKINS, LD., HONGKONG.**  
**NERNST**  
NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.  
BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY  
AS CHEAP AS GAS!  
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO  
**HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. OR SIEMSEN & CO.** [a146]

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
**LADIES' DEPARTMENT.**  
JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES  
IN  
**SUMMER COSTUMES**  
IN  
WHITE AND COLOURED MUSLIN,  
GRASS LAWN, AND SILK AND LINEN.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
**THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. LD.**  
ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS NOW IN OPERATION IN CANTON AND  
KOWLOON.  
INCANDESCENT LAMPS, ARC LAMPS AND  
NERNST LAMPS SUPPLIED.  
ESTIMATES MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL WORK AND SUPPLIES.  
Apply to—  
THE MANAGER OF WORKS AT HUNGHOM;  
OR  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.  
[a426]

**W. BREWER & CO.**  
23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
**NEW BOOK.**  
MY COLONIAL SERVICE: Hong-  
kong, &c., by Sir G. WILLIAM  
DES VŒUX, G.C.M.G.; 2 Vols. \$15.00  
The Colonial Office List ... 89.50  
The Foreign Office List ... 5.00  
Pitcher in Paradise, by A. M. Binstead  
("Pitcher" of the "Pink Un") ... 2.50  
Foods: Their Composition and Analysis,  
by Blyth ... 17.50  
The Sea Coast Destruction: Littoral Drift  
— Protection, by Wheeler ... 2.50  
Bacteria in Daily Life, by Frankland ... 4.50  
Tennis: Lawn Tennis: Rackets and  
Fives; Badminton Library Series ... 5.00  
Prince Charles Edward Stuart, by A.  
Lange ... 6.75  
New Guide Book to Japan ... 1.50  
The Yukon Territory, by Trimmer ... 17.50  
The Land of the Blue Gown, by Mrs.  
Archibald Little ... 17.50  
On the Coast of Cathay Forty Years Ago,  
by Blakney, R.N. ... \$10.00  
Ont in China, by Mrs. Archibald Little ... 2.10  
The Hidden Shensi, by Nicholls ... 11.50  
The Real Chinaman, by Holcombe ... 3.50  
Verbeck of Japan, by Griffin ... 5.00  
Rambles in Woman Land, by Max O'Rell ... 3.00  
On the Veldt in the Seventies, by Warren  
The Commission of H.M.S. "Terrible" ... 13.00  
The Cape and the Far East ... 6.50  
My Australian Gildred, by Mrs. Camp-  
bell Prue; Special Edition ... 13.00  
New York Sketches, by J. L. Williams ... 5.00  
The Land of the Boxers, by Casserly ... 9.50  
Ten Thousand Miles in Persia, by Sykes ... 13.00  
Common Ailments and their Cures, by  
Dr. Andrew Wilson ... 0.50  
The Unspeakable Scot, by Grosland ... 1.00  
New Special Bridge Scoring Blocks ... 1.20  
How to Buy a Gun, by Brydson and Tezer ... 1.35

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.**  
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1816.  
SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.  
Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.  
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:-

**SUPERB OLD COGNAC,**  
\$23.50 PER DOZ.  
Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.  
**ANOTHER FINE COGNAC,** \$18.50 per doz.  
Less old than the above.  
**IMPERIAL BRANDY**  
\$12.00 PER CASE.  
**THE ELITE OF WHISKY—**  
**THE "PALL MALL."**  
— \$21 PER DOZ.  
11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.  
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.  
**G. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL**  
**BLEND WHISKY,**  
\$11.00 PER DOZ.  
Very soft, palatable, and mature.  
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS  
THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE  
**AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.** [a45]

**SHERRIES**  
FROM GUTIERREZ HERMANOS, ZERES DE LA FRONTERA, BY SPECIAL APPOINT-  
MENT PURVEYOR TO H. M. THE KING OF SPAIN.  
I DOZ. BOTTLES PER BOTTLE  
VINO DE PASTO ... \$11.00  
MANZANILLA ... \$13.50  
AMONTILADO ... \$17.00  
INVALID'S SHERRY (VERY OLD) ... \$28.00  
Apply to—  
**G. GIRAULT.** [a40]

**COTTAM & CO.** FIRST-CLASS OUTFITTERS.  
**HIRTS.**  
WHITE, PRINT, Z PHRY, AND MATT SHIRTS.  
SMART DESIGNS STYLISH FINISH. [a36]  
**KODAKS,**  
**FILMS,**  
**PAPERS.**  
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN.  
GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.  
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STORE IN CHINA.

**ACHEE & CO.**  
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1903. [a39]

**THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD.**  
LONDON,  
AND  
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.  
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.  
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
Apply to—  
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a1243]

**REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS**  
WITH ALL REQUISITES.  
**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
SOLE AGENTS. [a67]

**NOTICE.**  
**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR**  
**AND COMPANY**  
HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED TO THEIR FORMER  
PREMISES,  
**15, QUEEN'S ROAD.**  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [a35]

**NOTICE.**  
**HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER**  
**OF COMMERCE.**  
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of  
the Members will be held on WEDNES-  
DAY, 12th AUGUST, 1903, at 3.30 p.m., in  
the CHAMBER ROOM, City Hall, to  
Nominate a Member of the Chamber to take  
the place in the Legislative Council of the  
Honourable R. Shewan, who has been granted a  
year's leave of absence.  
Notice in writing of the Names of Candi-  
dates, and of their Proposers and Secondors, to  
be lodged with the SECRETARY at least 48  
hours before the time appointed for holding the  
General Meeting.  
By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary. [a232]  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1903.

**OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.**  
ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.  
35 Bedrooms, excellently furnished.  
Bath to each room.  
Lining-room and Cuisine under strict  
supervision.  
European and American Wines, Spirits, and  
Liquors.  
POOL AND BILLIARDS.  
English, American and Manila Newspapers on  
file.  
Terms: \$4 to \$7.00 per day; \$65 to \$120 per  
month.  
JAS. D. M. CAMERON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1903. [a2220a]

**MACAO HOTEL**  
(LATE HING-KEE HOTEL).  
THIS favourite and long-established Hotel  
is situated on the sea-front, commanding  
a magnificent view of the harbour and adjacent  
islands, and is open to the cool southerly breezes  
in summer.  
The Bedrooms are large, cool, airy, well  
ventilated and handsomely furnished. The  
Cuisine is excellent and is under direct Euro-  
pean supervision.  
Picnic, Boating or Shooting Parties specially  
catered for. A commodious and comfortable  
stern-wheel Houseboat, with sleeping accommo-  
dation for six passengers and every convenience,  
is provided for the use of visitors, at reason-  
able rates.  
A Military Band plays in the Gardens, close  
to the Hotel, three times a week.  
Sea Bathing.  
Steamers to and from Macao every morn-  
ing and afternoon.  
WM. FARMER,  
Proprietor and Manager [a153]  
**HOTEL INTERNACIONAL.**  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL  
in Macao. Beautifully situated in Praça  
Grande next to Government House.  
Telegraphic Address: "Internacional."  
Apply to—  
THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [a254]

**INSURANCE**  
WHAT SHALL I DO WITH IT?  
WHAT can one do with an annual surplus  
of, say, £25? It won't buy a house: a  
stockbroker would not look at it. Now £25  
invested in the  
**STANDARD LIFE OFFICE**  
may represent £1,000, more or less, payable  
the assured at sixty years of age should he live  
so long, or upon his death, should he not, and  
£1,000 is a lot of money when looked at from  
the standpoint of a poultry £25!  
For Full Particulars and Rates, apply to  
Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LD.,  
[a1891-1] Agents, Hongkong.

**HOTELS.**  
**HONGKONG HOTEL**  
A First Class Hotel in every respect.  
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing  
Music, and Smoking Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel  
Residents.  
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.  
Private Dining Rooms.  
Special Dining Room for large parties.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European  
Matron in attendance.  
Ladies' Cloak Room.  
Ping-Pong Room.  
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.  
Electric Lighting.  
Electric Fans (if required).  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Wines and Groceries specially imported by  
the Hotel.  
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerating  
machinery.  
Hotel Linen washed on the premises by  
machinery.  
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.  
Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency  
Exits on every floor.  
CHARGES MODERATE.  
H. HAYNES,  
Manager. [a18]

**THE**  
**PEAK HOTEL.**  
Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the  
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-  
West Monsoon.  
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS  
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS  
INTO THE HOTEL.  
Telephone No. 29.  
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET. [a1032]

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**  
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the—  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [a2106]

**CONNAUGHT HOUSE.**  
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near  
the Banks and Principal Offices.  
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.  
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished.  
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water  
throughout.  
Special Rates for Tourists.  
Laundry Service for Guests.  
For Terms, apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a49]

**HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.**  
**PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the**  
Tram Terminus.  
Tel. 56.  
For Terms, apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [a250]

**"BOA VISTA"**  
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA)  
MACAO  
HAS been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
One steamer (s.s. *Hongkong*), daily to and  
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from  
Canton, give easy communication with both  
these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."  
For Terms, apply to  
THE MANAGER. [a254]

**VICTORIA HOTEL.**  
SHAMEN, CANTON.  
BRITISH CONCESSION.  
GOOD Accommodation.  
Excellent Cuisine.  
Every Convenience for Tourists.  
T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.  
Canton, 1st October, 1901. [a1977]



## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WATSON'S

CELEBRATED



BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the

BEST BLEND in the FAR EAST.

Per Dozen ... \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of the DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: Pansa, Odesa: A.B.O. 5th St. 2d. Zieher's  
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

## BIRTHS.

On the 31st July, at Swatow, the wife of G. E. A. SACRAU, 1, M. Customs, Kowloon, of a son.  
At Ashburn Lodge, Logan Road, Penang, the wife of A. OCHSNER, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 5th July, at the Presbyterian Church, Penang, by the Rev. Stephen Walker, M.A., WILLIAM GORDON, Gelling Estate, Hagan Serai, to JESSIE, daughter of the late JAMES WOOD, both of Aberdeen.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DE VOUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 8th August, 1903.

A telegram to the North-China Daily News dated Peking, 1st August, states that "SHEN KE-WEI, journalist and reformer, was beheaded at Peking on the 31st July." This SHEN, it appears from a paragraph appearing in another column of our Shanghai contemporary, acted as northern correspondent for a couple of Japanese newspapers, and was recently arrested in Peking by the gendarmerie and handed to the Board of Punishments for sentence, on the charge of having been concerned in the abortive attempt of the "Fuyu" society at Hankow in the autumn of 1900. It is further stated, from native sources, that SHEN was executed without a trial. Thus the crusade against the native Press is being prosecuted with vigour and ruthlessness. The Universal Gazette makes the interesting statement that it is reported that Viceroy YU KUAN-TOO of Nanking has telegraphed to YUAN, Taotai of Shanghai, to be on the look-out for the men accused of sedition in the Supao case, "as there are fears that they may seek to escape from Shanghai if orders from Peking be received by the Foreign Consuls to turn these men over to the Chinese authorities for decapitation." In connection with this it is indeed satisfactory to read in REUTER'S telegram, published this morning, that SIR ERNEST SATOW has been telegraphically instructed that the Shanghai prisoners are not to be

surrendered. It is clear that the Chinese Government has over-reached itself. The campaign against the native journalists has been carried on with too great brutality, and the consequence is that some of the intended victims are likely to escape punishment. We wrote recently, explaining how with the death of Liu Kung-ri the reactionary party summoned up courage to commence war against the native Press, to which the old Viceroy had always given no small measure of encouragement. The campaign has become brisk. The arrests in Peking have very soon resulted in one execution; there is no doubt whatever what would have happened to the *Supao* "sedition-mongers," had they been handed over, as the consular body at Shanghai apparently contemplated handing them over, to the Chinese Government. Fortunately this has been averted. Now we do not say that the *Supao* prisoners, or some of them at least, were not guilty of seditious language; the evidence given in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, was sufficient to show that some very violent anti-dynastic articles were published. But, of whatever offence the arrested men may have been guilty, it was clear that they would not, if surrendered to China, have obtained even the semblance of a fair trial. The Chinese Government's object was to get hold of them, because they were dangerous reformers, and to execute them summarily. It has never been a British custom to hand over political prisoners to the vengeance of their governments, and it would have been a disaster had this been done at Shanghai. As we wrote the other day, to do so would be to invite a repetition of the events of 1900. And we must furthermore consider to what extent we should look on the reactionaries at Peking as the lawful Government of China. We have encouraged and sheltered the reformers. Can we now, even if they abuse their privileges, join in betraying them to those who are seeking their death? The British Government's answer to this happily is a negative, and the decision must be applauded by all. The *Supao* prisoners remain on the hands of Shanghai, and the problem of their disposal remains difficult. Perhaps the best policy would be to exhort them to migrate elsewhere, for the sake of their health. Being mostly men of education they should be able to prosper somewhere outside the domains of China.

Another blank plague return was issued from the Sanitary Board Room yesterday.

H.M.S. *Bramble* arrived from Shanghai yesterday, having left that port on the 3rd inst.

The competition today of the Hongkong Rifle Association will be for the short range cap and spoons, commencing at 3 p.m.

In our paragraph in yesterday's issue with regard to the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., by an error Messrs. Freres of Paris were stated to be interested in the Asiatic Petroleum Co. It should have been Messrs. Rothschild Freres of Paris.

The Imperial edict of the 30th ult. ordering Marshal Su to be handed over to the Board of Punishments to be tried for the crime of encouraging his troops in Kwangsi to oppress the people and for pecking the pay of "dummy" troops, should, according to the law of the land, send the ex-Marshall into "the region of headless spirits," says the *N.C. Daily News*. As the almighty dollar now-a-days reigns supreme, in Peking especially, there are still some hopes for Marshal Su, and his sentence may therefore be commuted to that of banishment to Chinese Turkestan or the Chinese Amur (Heilungkiang)—that, of course, is what his friends hope for the ex-Marshall.

A telegram to the *Mainichi* dated Seoul, July 27th, says:—The Japanese, who went to Manchuria, where two Japanese were recently assaulted by Chinese in Russian employ, reports that Yogi-tao on the Yalu was the scene of the outrage. The men who committed the assault are not mounted bandits as reported at the time, but officials connected with a Chinese timber company, which was controlled by a Chinese Government official. The two Japanese who were assaulted were placed in custody by these Chinese and tortured. The Japanese on reaching the place demanded the delivery of these men and effected their release after considerable difficulty. Taotai Yuan is reluctant to admit that an official under his control took part in the affair and is working hard to effect an amicable settlement.

According to a Peking telegram to the *Jiji*, Major-General Wogack will take charge of the Russian enterprises on the Yalu, relieving Colonel Matadoff from his present duties there.

Experimental communication will probably be commenced in a day or two with wireless telegraphy between Nagasaki and Keelung, says the *Nagasaki Press*. The general arrangements for the purpose have already been effected at Nagasaki and these in Keelung were expected to be completed on the 19th inst.

By permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry, will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night from 8 to 9.30. The following is the programme:—  
March..... "The Uhlan's Call,"..... Eilenberg  
Entr'acte..... "Mimi,"..... H. Clarke  
Selection..... "The Messenger Boy," Ivan Cayll  
Song..... "The Caterpillar and the Rose," Ed. Cary  
Selection..... "The Casino Girl,"..... Engländer  
Waltz..... "Trévor d'Amour,"..... Wildenfeul  
Dance..... "Slavonic,"..... Dvorak  
"God Save the King."

The popularity of bridge, it is stated, has most certainly put the last nail in the coffin of conversation. The solemnity of the card-table (remarks a contributor to a London journal) admits of no remarks save those connected with the game, and we all have dozens of friends and acquaintances whom we have not addressed in any more intimate terms for months than that of "Partner," and of whose lives and actions we know nothing and care less, provided they leave the declaration of trumps to us on the right occasion.

Latest advice to the *P. and T. Times* from Kashgar, dated 12th June, states that Lieut. van Saltzman reached the city the day before, and was looking remarkably well and fit after his long journey. He seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed his experiences, and to have been treated well all along the route. He was putting up with Captain Miles an old friend in Tientsin. Von Saltzman met at Kashgar a retired German officer, Captain Bode, who is on his way eastward to China. M. Teclerovsky, chief, the distinguished Russian geologist, who is making a study of the late seismic disturbances in Russian Turkestan, is also at Kashgar.

At the Shanghai Police Court recently one D. McCarthy, unemployed, was charged with assaulting a rickshaw-coolie. Defendant said that he could produce the best of evidence to show that he had been a sober man for the last seven years. But since he came to Shanghai a little drink would upset him. He did not know what was the matter with him and thought it was due to the excessive heat. The Magistrate replied:—It is getting cooler now and you might keep up your reputation. You have been drunk and disorderly twice in a week. You will get into serious trouble if you don't take care. If you go on like this I will have to send you to prison without the option of a fine. I will now fine you \$25, \$10 to go to the coolie, in default a fortnight's imprisonment.

There is once more a rumour in Peking to the effect that the Empress Dowager is thinking of abandoning the actual capital for the purpose of residing in Kaifeng, the capital of Hunan. She had already communicated this intention to her Councillors when the Court had its quarters there in the autumn of 1901 on its way back from Hsiao to Peking. It is reported that orders were recently given to the authorities in Kaifeng to have the palace repaired and maintained in such a condition as to enable the Empress Dowager to make it her residence at any moment. The *Courier de Tientsin* says that for this same reason the junk specially built in 1901, when the Court had to cross the Yellow River near Kaifeng, are being repaired, as also the road leading from the river to the palace.

There are sixty-nine Roman Catholic cardinals, the death of Cardinal Vaughan making a vacancy in the full seventy; though as a matter of fact, sixty-nine is the largest number known for many years. The racial complexion of the sacred college as it stood last month was as follows:—Italian, 40; French, 7; Spanish, 6; Austrian, 4; German, 3; Hungarian, 2; Irish, 2; Portuguese, 2; American, 1; Belgian, 1; Bohemian, 1. Failure to appoint additional cardinals from France is noted as the possible consequence of differences existing between the Roman Catholic societies in that country and the Vatican. The fact that no American prelate was advanced to a cardinalate is commented on in the United States as a distinct and intentional honour to Cardinal Gibbons, whom the late Pope desired to remain alone as the one great American cardinal.

The *Bangkok Times* says:—We are informed that steps are at last being taken to deal with cattle disease in the interior. Owing to the death from rinderpest of large numbers of buffaloes all over the country, much hardship is imposed on the agricultural community, who are absolutely dependent on these animals in the cultivation of rice. It has now been determined to try to fight the disease on lines similar to that followed in the Philippines, by separating and quarantining infected animals and by the use of prophylactic serum. The Hospital Department, which is taking up this work, will get the serum from abroad and if possible make it here, using meantime the emergency treatment in the case of any herd which has been attacked by the disease. This treatment consists of inoculating the balance of the herd with bile from the liver of these having the disease. It is proposed that the work shall be carried on through the existing agencies for the distribution of medicine in the interior. We may add that Mr. Davis and Mr. Washburn, who are here from the Philippines to try to buy cattle, have given valuable information to the Government as to the methods adopted there for the prevention of the disease.

H. M. Moop Mutia, Commander Plenderleath, arrived at Shanghai on the 1st inst. She had lost one propeller-blade and called in to have it replaced, for which purpose she was expected to go into dock.

It is proposed to erect a Martyrs' Memorial in Shanghai in remembrance of the martyrs of the Protestant missions who fell in 1900. It is suggested that the memorial should take the form of a large building.

General Francis Ventris, who succeeded General Cragh in the command of the British troops in North China, arrived at Tientsin on the 28th July, having lost all his personal baggage, including his uniform case, but not his despatch-box, on the journey from Moscow, whence it was booked through to Tientsin.

The U.S. President celebrated the Fourth of July by announcing at Huntington "There is not a cloud of a head's breadth in the sky. We are on good terms with all the peoples of the world." The use of the word peoples instead of Governments removed from this statement any probable reference to Russia, it was remarked.

The census of the Philippines, which has just been completed, gives the number of the Filipinos at 6,976,574, with about another 650,000 for the wild tribes. Some difficulty was experienced by enumerators in the provinces of Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna, Batangas and Albay, due to roving bands of ladrones, and in four instances the enumerators were held up.

It is rather curious to note that the *Times* now critic, writing just before the opening of Henley Regatta, said:—"Pair-oared rowing has been declining of late years, and of the three pairs entered for the Silver Goblets that of Third Trinity is the only one which shows much knowledge of the art that has certainly not been mastered by the German pair." Yet the German pair won!

The *Times* New York correspondent wrote last month:—"The report that the United States may join England and Japan in imposing specific demands on China with reference to Manchuria excites little attention and obtains no official support. Coming through a St. Petersburg paper, it is regarded in some quarters as only one more piece of Russian Machiavellianism, Russia alleging danger from outside as a further pretext for remaining in Manchuria."

The progress of the motor-car was very well exemplified in the arrangements for M. Loubet's arrival in London. An hour before the President was due at Victoria, General Lord Grenfell, with an *aide-de-camp*, in a motor-car went over the whole route to see that the military arrangements were in good order, and during his tour came across Mr. Henry, the Commissioner of Police, who, in a similar vehicle, was making an inspection of his men.

Mr. Reginald Lucas, M.P., wrote as follows to the *Times* on the 3rd ult.:—"In the Navy debate yesterday there was no convenient moment for raising the question of naval gunnery. This has been the object of critical survey for some time past, and I deprecate neither the anxiety which has been exhibited nor the scrutiny which is likely to be continued. But to the officers and men of His Majesty's ships, whose reputations are at stake, it is also serious matter; and as I have taken my modest part in previous debates, I should like to say that from published information, and from communications which have reached me privately, I draw the conclusion that notable progress has been made, and is being made, not only on the Mediterranean Station, but elsewhere. I think it is right that those who call public attention to what they believe to be bad should be ready to acknowledge publicly what they believe to be good."

As already reported, an expedition is to start for New Guinea this month for the purpose partly of ethnographical investigation, but also with the important object of collecting data in regard to the distribution and etiology of cancer, this portion of the work having been officially recognised by the Cancer Commission. A grant has been made by the Royal Society towards the expenses of the expedition, and the Royal Geographical Society has undertaken to lend the greater part of the instruments for the geographical investigations which are to be carried out. The expedition, which has been organised in London by Major W. Cooke Daniels, will be unusually well equipped, and a schooner with auxiliary steam power will serve as a movable base. There will be also a sailing launch. The members of the expedition comprise Major Daniels, Dr. C. G. Soligmann, Dr. W. Marsh Strong, and Mr. A. H. Dunning. As practically the whole of New Guinea is still in the Stone Age, the expedition should have valuable opportunities of comparing the pathological conditions encountered with those occurring among civilised peoples.

## SIR ERNEST SATOW.

Sir Ernest Satow, H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, is due to leave Hongkong for the North by H.M.S. *Vengeance* to-day, if the weather prove favourable. Much satisfaction is expressed by the members of the Chamber of Commerce committee, who met His Excellency and conferred on China trade matters, with the reception given to their expressions of views, and material results are looked for in consequence.

## THE S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE."

The s.s. *Pembroke*, on her way down here from Shanghai to be repaired, has put into Swatow to avoid the rough weather.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

## FIRE ON FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Kobe, 7th August, 5.25 p.m.

## SERIOUS DAMAGES.

The Messageries Maritimes steamship *Tonkin* caught fire yesterday in Kobe Harbour. Ignition was due to some chlorate of potash in the cargo. The ship was beached at night. The forepart was destroyed, and the cabins amidships, twenty feet of deck, and the aft funnels were damaged.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

## THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

London, 5th August.

Lord Curzon's term has been extended.

## THE NEW POPE.

London, 5th August.

The election of Cardinal Sarto is immensely popular in Italy, and there is general rejoicing in Rome.

## MR. WHITAKER WRIGHT.

London, 5th August.

Mr. Whitaker Wright has returned, and been charged at the Guildhall with issuing a false balance-sheet of the Globe Corporation. £5,000 bail was accepted.

## BAD NEWS FROM MACEDONIA.

London, 5th August.

The news from Macedonia is more disquieting and two dynamite outrages have occurred at Sorovitoh, on the Salonika-Monaster railway. It is believed that a general insurrection is imminent.

## THE "SUPAO" CASE.

London, 5th August.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Norman, said that Sir Ernest Satow had been telegraphically instructed that the Shanghai prisoners should not be surrendered.

## MISHAP TO THE "CHUKONG."

Captain Mason with a mate and an engineer are due to leave to-day for Manila to take over command of the Kwong Wan Steamboat Co.'s s.s. *Chukong* (the old *Bakan Maru*) which met with a mishap in the Philippines last week. The *Chukong* was chartered by the East Asiatic Trading Co. and went to the Philippine Islands recently to carry troops and stores for the Government there. Details of her accident are not yet to hand, but it seems that she ran aground on one of the outlying islands. A number of her plates were sprung and other damage done, amounting in all, it is reported, to something like \$15,000. She was got off the rocks and went into Cavite for repairs.

## HONGKONG WATER POLO LEAGUE COMPETITION.

The following is the state of the competition:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	For.	Agst.	Pts.
H. K. V. C.	3	3	0	13	2	6
Lushan	3	2	1	16	2	4
Y. M. C. A.	3	2	1	23	4	4
V. R. C.	4	2	2	13	17	4
R. G. A.	3	1	2	7	13	2
R. E.	3	1	2	6	15	2
S. F.	3	0	3	0	30	0

## THE WEATHER.

Yesterday forenoon the black drum, which had been hoisted since the afternoon of the previous day, was taken down and replaced on the various signal stations by the black cone, pointing up, denoting a typhoon to the north of the Colony with its centre less than three hundred miles away. The wind blew fresh all day, and was gusty in the harbour, which looked unusually bare, comparatively few steamers being at their buoys and the native craft, with a few hardy exceptions having run for shelter to the various places of refuge. Weather prophets were confident that on this occasion the typhoon would strike the Colony more or less severely, but although indications were not wanting to give weight to their words, the storm last night appeared fortunately to be as far off as ever.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—  
On the 7th, at 5.30p. The typhoon is about to pass into the South part of the Formosa Channel after crossing South Formosa, moving WNW or W.  
On the 7th, at 10.35a. Black North Cone hoisted.  
At 11.35a. The barometer has risen over Formosa, fallen over China.  
The typhoon entered the coast this morning in the neighbourhood of Amoy. It will probably continue to move WNW on the mainland, but will decrease in violence.  
Pressure remains high over SW. Japan and the Loochoos.  
Bad but improving weather in the Formosa Channel, strong SW. winds along the S. coast of China.  
Forecast:—Strong SW. winds; squally with rain.

## NEW TERRITORY NOTES.

6th August.

## BELLIGERENT VILLAGERS.

On the north side of the Shamshun River, in Chinese territory, there is a village called Chik Mi, which lately has been the scene of much disturbance. The Chik Mi villagers hold certain fishing rights in the river. Recently they sold these rights to a well-known Chinese woman who runs a launch from Hongkong, the price paid amounting in all to some \$300. This transaction did not meet with the favour of the villagers of Sheng Po, Kak Tin and Taioktsai, situated higher up the stream. They objected on the ground that the new lessee might impose restrictions on the boats passing through the waters which she had leased. Accordingly they armed themselves and descended upon the people of Chik Mi to give them battle. The Chik Mi villagers were by no means disconcerted by the attack. They dug trenches around their township, put up barricades and sand-bag defences, and made every preparation to repel the assailants. A fight ensued, and it would seem that the Chik Mi villagers made the better appearance, chasing the others and appropriating loot of various kinds from their villages. The Customs authorities sent word of the affair to the Nam Tau Magistrate and he came down with a lot of his soldiers. At present there are 125 troops stationed at Kak Tin and 25 at Sheng Po, all billeted at the expense of the Chik Mi people, who have been ordered to pay \$250 compensation to the three other villages and also to pay to them the purchase-money they received for their river rights. Such measures are nothing if not drastic.

## CUSTOMS CHANGES.

Mr. J. S. Chubb has taken over the charge of Shamshun Custom Station in place of Mr. W. P. M. White, transferred to Shataukok, vice Mr. Olsen.

## POLICE COURT.

Friday, 7th August.

Before Mr. T. SERGOSME SMITH  
(POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## INFIDENT ASSAULT.

About eight o'clock on Thursday night Mr. Crawford, a clerk at Kowloon Docks, and his wife and sister-in-law were taking a quiet walk in Hungsham when a drunken Japanese, without rhyme or reason, picked up two handfuls of sand from the roadway and threw it at the party. Mr. Crawford very naturally objected, but before he could administer the thrashing that the miscreant deserved a number of other Japanese came up and took their countrymen's part. They held Mr. Crawford back, and the first man, having no one to oppose him but two helpless women, went up to Mrs. Crawford and deliberately kicked her in the abdomen. Fortunately the coward was arrested, and charged at Hunglung Police Station; the others, however, escaped.

Mrs. Crawford was unable to appear in Court, but her husband and sister gave evidence against the accused, who had the case adjourned to enable him to call a witness in his behalf.

## ROGUE AND VILLAGER.

An Indian constable on Thursday at midnight came upon three coolies wandering on the hillside at Magazines Gap. They displayed such eagerness to keep out of his way that he went after them, and after a smart run caught one of the trio, who had a bamboo pole with a metal hook at one end in his possession. Searched at the Police Station, he was found to be moneyless, and enquiries showed him to be also homeless.

He was charged with being a rogue and vagabond and sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Before Mr. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## ATTEMPTED ROBBERY IN KOWLOON.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed upon a native who the police believe is one of the gang that have been making themselves so notorious of late by their operations in Kowloon. The prisoner was caught by an Indian whose home at 8, Austin Road he had entered yesterday morning and about fifty dollars' worth of whose property he had made up into a bundle and was on the point of taking away. Two of them were working together, and the other Indian met them on the stair as he was passing up. This man, on being questioned said he had been transacting business upstairs—a truthful answer enough, but denoting a business that the law does not take cognisance of. He was allowed to go, but his friend fared differently. The Indian and he had a scuffle, the sounds of which drew I.P.C. 783 to the spot. He took a hand in it, and between the two the struggling thief was overcome and taken to the station at Tsimshatsui. Subsequently, at the Police Court, he was dealt with as stated. There was a previous conviction for robbery against him.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. steamer *India Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 6th inst., a.m., and is expected here on the 11th inst., a.m.  
The N.D.L. steamer *Königsberg*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 5th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 11th inst., at daylight.  
The O.S.S. steamer *Ajiaz* left Moji yesterday, and is expected here on the 11th inst.  
The C.N. steamer *Changsha*, from Australian ports, left Port Darwin for this port, via Manila, on the 5th inst., and is expected here on the 18th inst.



## REVIEW.

*My Colonial Service.* By Sir GEORGE WILLIAM DES VOEURS, G.C.M.G. Two Volumes. London: John Murray.

These volumes have a rare charm of their own. Written with the object of giving the reading public an idea of the duties and responsibilities of a Colonial Governor, they tell the story of years of hard and earnest work in six different Crown Colonies and, for a short period, in Australia—a story full of interest, for it records how one of those zealous, courageous and justice-loving Englishmen who have made the Empire what it is fought the good fight in the face of difficulty, danger, and discouragement. But, as the pages of his book betray, the author is also a sportsman, a naturalist, and a shrewd observer of men and things, endowed with a keen sense of humour. The more serious record of his official work is thus interspersed with anecdotes of men—some of the most distinguished of our times—and experiences by flood and field to lead to these volumes a peculiar fascination.

Sir William Des Voeurs began his official career in British Guiana as a Magistrate. His account of life in the forest is of absorbing interest and seems to have had a special attraction for the author, for we find him later in his life longing to renew his acquaintance with these haunts of his younger days. Describing shooting from a canoe was the principal sport that the forest offered. "I usually took with me two woodskins," says Sir William, "myself and an Indian in one and in the other two Indians and a dog. Arriving at what seemed a likely place, one of the Indians went ashore with the dog. With him he carried a horn made out of a hollow gourd, which when blown in these solitudes was audible for miles. From time to time he would thus indicate his whereabouts and so enable us to keep as near him as possible on the river. After we, had paddled an hour or two following the direction of the sound, the horn, if we were to be lucky, would emit a different note, indicating that game had been found. Presently the barking of the dog would be heard, faintly at first, and becoming gradually louder as it approached the water for which the hunted deer invariably makes. Sometimes the sound would become suddenly very loud at a considerable distance up, or down stream and then began a frantic paddling in order to reach the spot in time. The deer would then be seen entering the water, or sometimes only the splash would be heard and the animal would first become visible when actually swimming. The paddling would now become still more frantic until the deer was close to the other bank. A few seconds more and, unless stopped by a bullet, he would be safe in the forest, at all events for that day. Paddle is breathlessly exchanged for rifle and crack! crack! echoes over the water just as the quarry has topped the bank. Has the animal fallen or has he escaped?"

In his capacity of Magistrate the author was brought much into contact with the question of the treatment of indentured coolies on the plantations. He earned great unpopularity owing to his insisting on even-handed justice being done to these immigrants, a very large number of whom were Chinese. Subsequently a rising of the coolies took place which, coupled with representations that the author had made of the manner in which they were treated, led to an enquiry by a Royal Commission, whose report fully justified the author's indictment of the system. Great improvements in the method of dealing with immigrants, including increased supervision by Government, resulted not only in Guiana, but indirectly in other Colonies, and to his services to humanity in this instance alone the author deserves well of his countrymen.

In Saint Lucia Sir William had a difficult, laborious task in reducing to order an administration that was in a state of chaos. His early training for the Canadian Bar stood him in good stead in assisting a newly appointed Chief Justice in compiling a Civil Code, there being much uncertainty as to what the law of the Colony founded, as it was on French Law, really was. Here too, with that far-seeing judgment which these volumes show he possessed in a remarkable degree, the author devoted endless time and trouble to the introduction of the Central Factory System in order to counteract the effects of the policy of bounty upon the export of sugar pursued in the neighbouring French Colony and in other foreign countries. The enterprise was not financially a success to the Company which undertook it, owing to the rapid decline in price produced by the spread of the system of bounties on export over the whole Continent of Europe and the United States, but the factory itself is still working and with others of the same kind has been of great benefit to the Colony.

The pages devoted to Fiji are full of interest and give further evidence of that characteristic sympathy of the author with native races. The descriptions of Fijian ceremonial (which it is to be hoped the author's successors in office have been as punctilious in observing as was apparently Sir William Des Voeurs) are most striking. Take for example the account of the funeral of the great Chief Thakombau:—

"In the old cannibal days the *loko ni mate*, a term applied to anything done to show respect for the dead, would in the case of such a chief have included, among many other savage doings, the strangling of his widows, the amputation of their own finger-joints by his relations, etc. If there still lingered any native propensities in this direction I was naturally unable to gratify them. But one of the old customs I was able to adopt and so caused much satisfaction. As we approached Ban the long strips of black cloth which would always have appeared on a chief's approaching

canoe, were, by Captain Hargreaves Watson's permission, attached to the yard-arms of H.M.S. *Miranda*. As soon as these were seen a whole fleet of boats put out from Bau, and as they neared us the black streamers were released from the yard-arms and went floating away on the wind followed by an eager yelling and splashing crowd of swimmers, each of them anxious to secure for himself a much-prized memento of so great an occasion."

Space does not admit of the quotation of the whole passage, including a very effective and sympathetic funeral oration by the author. In 1883 the author, as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, visited Sydney in order to attend a Convention of the leading Statesmen of Australasia to discuss matters of common interest, including the reported intentions of Foreign Powers to make annexations in the Pacific. Sir William afterwards accepted an invitation to take a seat on the Convention and succeeded in convincing its members that immediate annexation or colonization of the tropical islands of the Western Pacific was impolitic and undesirable. A resolution giving expression to this policy, while guarding against the acquisition of the islands by others, was passed by the Convention and has remained the policy ever since. At this Convention a Committee was formed, on which Sir William accepted a seat, to consider and report on the best means of instituting a Federal Australasian Council. This was the origin of the Federal Council which constituted an important step towards the complete federation of Australia—an Union with which Sir William had ever been in strong sympathy.

Space does not permit of us noticing the author's administration in Trinidad or Newfoundland—in the latter of which Colonies especially he found opportunity to do much valuable work. The last Colony he governed was Hongkong, which in these later years has grown to be one of the most important of all the Crown Colonies. His work in Hongkong seems to have been devoted to two dominating objects—one to facilitate expansion, the other to improve what with characteristic foresight he recognised as a dangerous sanitary condition. Thus he accomplished a vast and long-needed improvement in the lighting of the approaches to the Port of Hongkong by obtaining from the Chinese Government permission to build a lighthouse, 30 miles to the East of it, at Gap Rock, while he induced the Chinese Government themselves to establish another to the Westward at Waglan. By the reclamation of the Hoppy Valley much-needed space was afforded for the healthful recreation of all classes of the community; by the opening out of Kowloon by roads and formation of building sites the development of that growing district was fostered and accelerated; while by the Plover Reclamation a huge area was added in front of an overcrowded city, at its very ends to find space in which to carry on its increasing trade. Of the latter undertaking, in itself a stupendous work, Sir William writes: "though I devoted much labour to furthering it, and may claim some credit for securing general assent to it and the approval of the Secretary of State, I should be doing injustice if I did not largely attribute it to Mr. (now Sir Paul) Chater, who not only devised it, but by his suggestions and his tactful dealing with objectors had the chief part in obtaining the unanimous adherence of the owners interested."

In the matter of legislation having for its object sanitary improvement, Hongkong is indebted to Sir William for the Buildings Ordinance, 1889, the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, and the European Reservation Ordinance. We mentioned at the beginning of our article that Sir William had a keen sense of humour. The pages of his book are enlivened by many anecdotes, and he tells a good one of two former Governors of Hongkong. Sir William met Sir George Bowen and Sir John Pope Hennessy once at a dinner party in London. A remark by Sir George that he had an interview on the same day with the Pope, Victor Emmanuel, and Garibaldi fell flat. Shortly afterwards Sir George remarked in a loud voice, "Very extraordinary thing! Very extraordinary! I was asked to dine the same day with the Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury." Upon which little Pope Hennessy, who was sitting at the opposite side of the table, said, "I wonder, A. A. much more extraordinary thing has happened to me; Sir George," and when asked what, replied, "I have been asked to dine with the Prime Minister, not with the Archbishop of Canterbury."

We must now reluctantly leave these pages, which we commend to all sorts and conditions of readers, for their attraction is manifold.

## THE NEW AFRICAN DISEASE.

Reuter's Liverpool correspondent has had an interview with Dr. J. F. Dutton and Dr. J. L. Todd, principals of the Trypanosoma expedition of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, who have just returned to England from Senegal. They especially devoted their time to research work, with a view to determine the frequency, incidence, and distribution of the new human disease "trypanosomiasis," in the territory of the Gambia and the adjoining French colonies. They are able to affirm that the disease occurs frequently both in Europeans and natives, and that it is distributed from the sea to the Upper Gambia. The expedition stated that the disease is caused by a parasite, trypanosoma, very similar to that which engenders the "sleeping sickness." Besides the human disease in the Gambia there is, in addition, a species of "trypanosoma," which attacks horses, and is the chief cause of the great mortality of horses in that country. The expedition report a very important fact with regard to the health of the Gambia—namely, that the principal medical officer of that colony had officially announced that since Sir George Denton and his medical staff have organised mosquito destruction and similar sanitary measures in Bathurst there has been a marked reduction in diseases of the malarial type, both in Europeans and natives.

## CHINKIANG.

Chinkiang, 29th July.  
NOT—STEAM LAUNCHES DESTROYED.  
Steam launches are just now receiving serious, even revengeful attention from the country people in the vicinity of Kowloon, the river entrance to the northern portion of the Grand Canal, only a few miles above Chinkiang. The country people have been joined by the boat people of Yangchow, the trading centre a few miles up the Canal, and by the rowdies from the whole district. Previous to the 27th inst. the country people near Kowloon, or at least so it was at first reported, had several times thrown stones at passing launches, they claiming that the wash of the launches had broken down the banks of the canal and caused their fields to be flooded. On the 27th inst., at a place called Sin Chialo, a crowd of people set fire to a passenger-boat which stopped there, hardly giving the passengers time to get ashore, and refusing to allow them to land their luggage. The rioters refused to listen either to the boat people or the pleading passengers.

During the afternoon of the same day a crowd, said to number about 3,000 persons, proceeded to the landing place at Yangchow, and destroyed the launch offices and jetties there, both those owned by the Launch Companies and those leased only. Not satisfied with this revenge, the mob next turned its attention to the launches coming up, and destroyed two completely, and badly damaged three others.

During this outbreak, which lasted several hours, the local officials are reported to have taken no steps to interfere to protect the property, although between 200 and 300 soldiers, with their officers, are stationed near the scene, and many of them were seen looking on while the mob was doing its will.

One of the launches destroyed was owned by an American merchant in Chinkiang, and the other by the Chinese Launch Co. Two of the damaged launches were chartered by the merchant mentioned above, who is of course liable for their repair, the other damaged running under his flag also. The rioters did not seem to care whether the property they destroyed was Chinese or foreign-owned, their hostility being toward the launches as such, not because they were foreign innovations.

Last autumn the foreigner interested in these launches handed the Chinese officials concerned a considerable sum towards the repair of the banks of the canal in the neighbourhood of this disturbance, although he did not think there was much need of repair. But the officials, Chinese like, considered it unnecessary to expend this or any sum at that time, and no attempt was made to strengthen the banks. But with the rise of the river during the early summer something work was commenced, and recently the Taoist issued an order that launches would not be allowed to clear during the high water then existing. On the 27th inst., however, the Commissioner of Customs at Chinkiang, under whose jurisdiction the launches are, gave permission for any launches at Kowloon to run to Yangchow and on to Tsinkiang, the head of this navigation. This riot was evidently determined should not be allowed, with the result recorded.

From all accounts—from native sources of course—the mob was composed of country people, whose fields were flooded or threatened, boat people, always inimical to the launches, which they fear will stop their trade, and the innumerable rowdies, always ready to take a hand in any fracas, in the hope of loot. The possibility of such a combination are evident to every one.

The Consuls at Chinkiang were at once notified, and they have called upon the Chinese officials to punish the rioters. At the same time efforts are being made to have the U.S.S. *Itasca*, now somewhere on the river, return to Chinkiang and possibly visit the scene. Its moral value about the mouth of the canal would be very great.—*Mercury*.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

8. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.  
9th August; 9th Sunday after Trinity.  
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)  
Matins (11 a.m.)  
Responses, Verses, Venite, Service; Psalms; Credo; Magnificat; Trice and Turner; Te Deum; Word in East; Benedictus; Beethoven in D (2nd Ed.); Anthem, "Grant to us Lord, we beseech Thee," Barnby; Hymn, 184; Offertory Hymn, 210.  
Evening (6.45 p.m.)  
Responses, Psalms, Psalter, Pymar and Cusker; Magnificat; Beethoven in D (2nd Ed.); Hymn, 181, 515, and 189; Vesper Hymn, Ward (No. 2).

8. PETER'S CHURCH.  
Queen's Road West.  
Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.  
Matins (11 a.m.)  
Venite, Hosanna; Te Deum; Lawes; Jubilate; Gregory; Hymns, 4, 32, 253, and 298.  
Evening (6.30 p.m.)  
Magnificat; Hymns; Hymn, 184; Offertory Hymn, 210.

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6 p.m.; returning afterwards). The answering Pannant is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome. Books provided. Sunday School 10-10.45 a.m.

## GOSPEL HALL.

Arsenal Street, Top Floor, off Queen's Road East.  
Meetings are held as follows:—Sunday—Acts 2, 42, 11 a.m.; Gospel Address, 6 p.m.  
Tuesday—Soldiers' and Sailors' Bible Class 6 p.m.  
Thursday—General Bible Class, 6 p.m.  
Saturday—Prayer Meeting, 6 p.m.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council will be held on Monday, the 10th August, at 3 p.m.

1. Financial Minute. (No. 35.)
2. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 6.)

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to set apart a holiday to be known as "Victoria Day" in loving remembrance of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to prevent intrusion by persons other than the servants of the occupier of premises into the portion of such premises used as servants' quarters.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the Recovery of Costs and Charges incurred by the Colony by and on behalf of imbecile persons introduced into the Colony.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Water-works Consolidation Ordinance, 1902, and to provide for and regulate the Supply of Water in the Colony of Hongkong and for the Maintenance and Repair of the Works in connection therewith.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the Regulation of the Export of Cattle and other Live Stock from the Colony.

Third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Foresters and Sea Bed Ordinance, No. 21 of 1901, and to repeal sub-section (1) of section 1 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1902.

Third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 18 of 1900, entitled "An Ordinance to facilitate the hearing, determination, and settlement of land claims in the New Territories, to establish a Land Court, and for other purposes."

R. F. JOHNSTON,  
Acting Clerk of Councils.

N.B.—A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the Council.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 7th August.—We have no business to report from the date of our last circular until after the August Monday holiday, since when a fair general business has been transacted notwithstanding the further rise in sterling exchange and consequent continued and even accentuated tightness of money.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have declined to 87½ without business, although as mentioned in our last report buyers would be plentiful if financing the stock was easier. National continue in demand at 82½ to 82½, but very few shares are forthcoming at that rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been placed at \$500. China Traders at \$314, and Canton at \$180. In North-China and Yangtze there is no local business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong continue quiet with small sales at 32½, while Chinas have found buyers at 32½, closing with buyers at 32½.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao, after small sales at 37½ off, paid on 4th inst., close with a few shares offering at that rate. Indo-Chinas have ruled very dull, the price declining to 32½ with little or no business to report.

CHINA MANILA are acquired for in a small way at \$20. Douglas have ruled neglected at \$41. Star Forries have found buyers at 32½ for old and 31½ for new shares. Shell Transports have been dealt in to some extent at 24s., 23s. 6d., and 23s., closing with sellers at 23s. 6d.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue steady to strong at 59½ against unimportant sales at that rate and at 59½. Luxons unchanged and without business.

MINING.—No business or change to report under this heading.

LOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks came into request immediately after the settlements, and a demand at 32½ and 33½ being not met, the rate quickly rose to 32½, at which last rate a fair number of shares changed hands; later, the demand continuing, 32½ was paid and after a fair business at that the market closes firm with buyers. Hongkong Wharf and Godowns have been placed in small lots at 388 and continue in demand at that rate. New Amoy Docks unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled rather firmer with buyers and no sellers at 155½ to 156½, and a small unsatisfied demand forward at equivalent rate. Hotels have improved to 154½ after sales at 153½ and 153½, closing with sellers. West Point unchanged and without business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have ruled rather easier and are obtainable at 324. Watsons have been dealt in at 314 and 314½, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Icos are wanted in small lots at 325½ while larger lots are procurable at that rate. China Providents have changed hands at 39.60 and 39.50.

Messrs.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinary half-yearly general meeting on 15th inst.; books now closed. H.K. and W. Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary half-yearly meeting on 24th inst.; transfer books close on 10th inst. Extraordinary general meeting of Humphreys & Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., on 31st October, for increasing the capital of the Company.

## TELEGRAPHING ROUND THE WORLD.

Proposers of President Roosevelt's cable round the world the *Paris Temps* sent an experimental message and the globe with a view of determining the speed attainable. The message was filed at the central office of the Ministry of Posts and telegraphed via Malta, Singapore, Brisbane, Vancouver and the French cable. The answer was received after travelling 37,270 miles and circling the globe in six hours and twenty minutes. The *Temps* says there was no attempt to make a record, as the paper had only ordinary commercial facilities.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC

PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS

EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN

A. CHEE &amp; CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

[33]

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA JAPAN AND HANKOWAI.]

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

London, 25th July.

The Russian Ministry of Marine has taken over the large steamships *Mostra* and *Cherson*. The latter leaves Odessa quickly. The *Mostra* sailed in June, her destination being Port Arthur. Both ships are fully laden with war material. The St. Petersburg authorities pretend that the preparations that are in progress are purely precautionary. Nevertheless, the *Narce Vremya* discusses the chances of war, being extremely pessimistic concerning the prospects of Japan succeeding.

THE SILVER COMMISSION.

Berlin, 1st August.

The American Mexican Silver Commission has arrived at St. Petersburg and was received by the Minister of Finance, M. Witte. The meeting will continue to-morrow.—*O. Lloyd*.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Berlin, 1st August.

The agitation in Austria and Hungary is increasing. Separate negotiations in regard to new commercial treaties are being carried on by both parts of the Empire. In Hungary an attempt has been made to overcome the obstruction by means of bribes. This has given cause to an immense scandal. The position of the Cabinet is thereby menaced.—*O. Lloyd*.

RUSSO-GERMAN TRADE.

Berlin, 1st August.

The preliminary negotiations between the Russian and German representatives about a new commercial treaty will be commenced to-morrow in St. Petersburg. The negotiations will be carried on without formal power being given to the representatives of either Power.—*O. Lloyd*.

[VIA MANILA.]

RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

New York, 3rd August.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—If Russia is not preparing for war, the judgment of financiers is not worth much. M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, has arranged matters so that in an emergency an immense sum of money could be had at shortest notice. Russia could spend several billions within a year and not feel it severely.—*Cablenews*.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

Algiers, 3rd August.

A new outbreak in Morocco threatens to make a tremendous row. The Moors attacked a battalion of French troops guarding a camel-train. A dozen French soldiers were killed, and the train cut out and captured. The attack is an outcome of the civil war which has been raging for many weeks.—*Cablenews*.

AIR WARSHIPS.

Paris, 3rd August.

Santos Dumont has offered to build and equip at the expense of the French Government a fleet of aerial warships. He says that with a fleet of such vessels he will guarantee to destroy any marine fleet in the world, and to lay waste the coasts of any country. The French Minister of War is said to have accepted the offer. It is agreed here that Santos Dumont has solved the problem of navigating the air. Santos Dumont would have airships large enough to carry several men each, with cooked provisions and water for some days, and deadly explosives sufficient to do away with fleets and cities. Sailing at the height of several thousand feet above a town or a fleet, Dumont would drop a bomb of hydride or other high explosives and watch securely from his lofty perch the sinking of ships or the shattering of buildings.—*Cablenews*.

## CORRUPTION IN RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY.

The *Asahi* reports that a certain Japanese officer, who returned from Siberia recently, spoke to the following effect about the corruption of Russian troops in the Far East. There are some Japanese who deal in gold and silver bullion at Vladivostok. These shops are crowded with soldiers from about 8 o'clock every evening. These soldiers are engaged at the arsenal or such places and they bring copper and other material to sell. Officers are frequently seen at these shops. The officers bring metal far more precious than that presented by the soldiers. The Russian naval men always prefer to be appointed to older ships rather than new ones. At Vladivostok there is a local proverb to the effect that a vessel and a wife are better when older. The reason for this preference of older ships is believed to be that an officer of an older ship incurs less risks of being sent to the front in case of war and the more likelihood of commissions when repairs are necessitated. The troops stationed in Manchuria are short of munitions of war and other things called for by the army regulations. They sent a quantity of these shortages during the recent inspection by General Kuropatkin. At the coal depot in Vladivostok it is reported that the quantity of coal ordered to be kept in stock by the authorities was never there.

The coffin-makers of New York are on strike because they think they ought to have shorter hours in view of the "depressing nature of their occupation." Public sympathy will be wholly with them. There is no healthy-minded person who would not gladly see the coffin makers idle every hour in the twenty-four.

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

In an article on Sir Ernest Satow's visit to Bombay the *Indian Textile Journal* says:—

The next question to which the millowners desired to draw the attention of Sir Ernest was that regarding the currency of China, and it met with the candid reply that those concerned should be prepared to labour under the inconveniences which existed at present for at least some years longer. In plain language it is not to be expected that China would be induced to "go gold" without an infinite amount of diplomatic persuasion, as she is often slow to move even when her own interests are vitally concerned. It is possible, however, that the relief sought after by those connected with the trade of China, in respect of their currency troubles with the Far East will make itself felt, to some extent, through natural causes. The silver coinage of America, according to the official report for the year ended June 30th, 1903, amounted to \$32,348,000. With reference to this the Secretary of the United States Treasury stated that the coinage of these dollars—equivalent of 25,172,000 oz.—was wholly from bullion purchased under the Act of July 14th, 1890. Of this there remained on July 1st, 1902, 33,218,000 oz. Commenting on this a writer in the *Mining World* says that it follows that if the United States Government continued to coin silver after June 30th last, at the same rate as for the year ended that date, its supply would be exhausted at the end of October next, when it would have to come into the market and purchase. The world's production of silver for the three years 1899 to 1901 averaged 171,886,000 oz. During this time no purchases were made by the United States Government, but if they come shortly and purchase for their requirement, on the basis of the above figures, they will absorb annually something like 15 per cent. of the world's supply, a fresh demand that cannot fail to have an effect on future prices. These considerations might bring some consolation to our millowners in the absence of any signs of relief from China, but it would be only a meagre consolation.

## PROPOSED COMMERCIAL COURTS FOR JAPAN.

It was recently reported, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, that in the estimates for the coming year of the Department of Justice an appropriation of 200,000 yen was made for the special purpose of the establishment of Commercial Courts. On the authority of the Minister for Justice, a Tokyo despatch states that it is proposed to extend the existing judicial system by the addition of a Commercial Department, and to assign Judges specially versed in commercial law for the conduct of commercial litigation, but it could not properly be said that special Commercial Courts were to be formed. The new Commercial Department will be added to the Courts in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, and Kobe. Recently the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce memorialized the Government, suggesting that special Courts should be established for the trial of commercial cases, and that experienced merchants be allowed to assist in the adjudication of such cases. The judicial authorities, however, in view of the alleged unsatisfactory working of such Courts in Germany and Belgium, rejected the memorial, but considered the complaint made by the Chamber that the decisions of the Courts in many commercial cases were not practical, and that the cases were delayed by the lack of commercial knowledge on the part of the judges, to be reasonable. Hence the proposal made in the Estimates.

The number of commercial cases decided in the Courts of First Instance of Japan during 1901 represented about 10 per cent. of the total number of cases tried. The number of commercial cases in the various Chiba Saitanbo was 4,048; in the Kei Saitanbo, 8,041; total, 12,089.

TRADE MARK

TELEPHONE NO. 135.

THE CREAM OF

SCOTCH WHISKIES

ARE

"KING EDWARD VII,"

EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

AT \$22.00 PER DOZEN.

"KING EDWARD VII,"

LIQUEUR.

AT \$16.50 PER DOZEN.

"CLUB"

OUR STANDARD BLEND

AT \$16.00 PER DOZEN.

H. PRICE &amp; CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[41]



## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Code: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TEA SHIPPERS.

An interview is requested by the Advertiser with a Tea firm desirous of profitably enlarging its volume of American business. I can satisfy you that there is yet a large, profitable, and safe-selling Import Tea Market which right methods and the right man can make yours.

Address— Box 500,  
Care of Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1903. [2239]

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE COMPETITION TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 8th instant, will be for the SHORT RANGE CUP and SPOONS, commencing at 2 p.m. Ranges: 200, 500 and 600 yards. 5 Shots and a Sighter at each Range. (Weather permitting.)

M. S. NORTHCOTE,  
Hon. Secretary. [110]

## POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

## "HAICHING."

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 9 a.m. instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LA PLANK & CO.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1903. [2236]

FOR CHEMULPO, DALNY AND  
PORT ARTHUR.

(Calling at SHANGHAI).

THE Steamship

## "PRONTO."

Captain Grant, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1903. [2194]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

## "KONIGSBERG."

Captain Mayer, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 5 p.m.

This Steamship has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1903. [2237]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will be ready on Monday, and will contain—

Leading Articles—

The "Supra" Case.

Wuchow's Trade in 1902.

The New Waterworks Ordinance.

The Cable Question.

Reservations and Health.

A Sanitary Experiment.

China on Other Tones.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Plague Prevention: The Experimental Block.

Buildings on the Praya Reclamation.

U.S. Naval Gunnery.

Sir Ernest Satow in Hongkong.

Notes from the Botanic Gardens.

Investigation of Rinderpest.

A Warning to Hongkong.

Sir Ernest Satow in Bombay.

Canton.

Honan.

Chingkiang.

Chefoo.

Correspondence.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boat Co., Ltd.

William Powell, Ltd.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.

Hell's Asbestos Oriental Agency.

Polo Club Gymkhana.

Hongkong and Port News.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance, postage \$2.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies, Cash.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1903.

## THE LONDON DRAPERY STORE, HONGKONG.

THE above will be opened as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made as an establishment for the sale of

## GENERAL AND FANCY DRAPERY GOODS

suitable for the climate, and will be fitted with the

## NEWEST MODERN FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

as now used in the Great Bazaar of Paris and London.

Further particulars will be given later.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1903. [2142]

FEW MEN CAN BE SUKE

that their old age will be free from the

cares of poverty. But most men can free

themselves from such cares by investing in an

Instant Endowment of the Equitable Life

Assurance Society, which will provide an

absolutely certain and permanent income of

\$200 to \$20,000 a Year

for their mature years, without sinking much

capital to secure the income.

And moreover, in case of premature death, the

income commences at once to the family.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.)

1848] F. KIENE, Manager.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

## SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.

## RE-OPENING OF THE THEATRE ROYAL.

WEDNESDAY, 12th AUGUST, 1903.

THE advent of the POLLARD FARCE-COMEDY CO. will signalise the

re-opening of the Theatre Royal, which has been

greatly altered, re-decorated, ventilated, and

installed with a complete electric-light plant

making it the COOLEST THEATRE IN THE ORIENT.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES A. POLLARD.

BUSINESS MANAGER... ALEC MIDDLETON.

GENERAL MANAGER... JAMES MACMAHON.

AN IMPORTANT AMUSEMENT EVENT.

POSITIVELY A SHORT SEASON.

Commencing

AUGUST WEDNESDAY AUGUST

12th WEDNESDAY 12th

THE POLLARD

FARCE-COMEDY COMPANY

Including the Popular Comedians,

EDWARD NABBE,

THE IN THE FAMOUS FARCE-

POLLARD LAUGH-MAKER COMPANY

THE POLLARD "TOM,"

THE POLLARD "DICK,"

THE POLLARD AND COMPANY

THE POLLARD "HARRY."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

AUGUST, 14th and 15th

ANOTHER GREAT MIRTH-PROVOKER

"MY SOLDIER BOY."

"MY SOLDIER BOY."

Absolutely no expense has been spared.

NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY,

Properties, and Furniture for each production.

All productions will be under the personal

supervision of Mr. EDWARD NABBE.

Plan of Reserved Seats at the Robin-on

Piano Co., Ltd.

Prices... \$3, 2, and 1

Hongkong, 8th August, 1903. [2199]

BOXING

AT THE CITY HALL,

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 8th AUGUST.

Programme for that night will be as follows:

1. BARRETT, Royal Engineers, v. CALLA-

GHAN, H.M.S. "Vengeance."

2. CORNELL, Derbyshire, v. MARIOTT, Derby-

shire.

3. Extra Four Rounds Exhibition, given by

two local men.

4. The Battle Royal—the first of its kind in

Hongkong.

5. Twenty Rounds contest between JACK

GRACE of America and SAM NEWMAN

of Manila, for a side bet of \$500 and Gate

Receipts, according to articles.

Doors open at 8 p.m.; commencing at 9 p.m.

Tickets—\$10, 5, and 2, to be obtained at all

the leading Hotels, and Comproadors of City

Hall.

JAS. CHRISTIE, Promoter.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1903. [2211]

FAMOUS JAPANESE ROYAL TROUPE

OF ACROBATS

WILL give PERFORMANCES at

PRAYA CENTRAL (opposite the

Central Market), for TWO WEEKS ONLY.

A Warning to Hongkong.

Sir Ernest Satow in Bombay.

Canton.

Honan.

Chingkiang.

Chefoo.

Correspondence.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boat

Co., Ltd.

William Powell, Ltd.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.

Hell's Asbestos Oriental Agency.

Polo Club Gymkhana.

Hongkong and Port News.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in

advance, postage \$2.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to

addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each,

or \$1 for three copies, Cash.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1903.

THE LONDON DRAPERY STORE, HONGKONG.

THE above will be opened as soon as the

necessary arrangements can be made as an

establishment for the sale of

GENERAL AND FANCY DRAPERY GOODS

suitable for the climate, and will be fitted

with the

NEWEST MODERN FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

as now used in the Great Bazaar of Paris

and London.

Further particulars will be given later.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1903. [2142]

FEW MEN CAN BE SUKE

that their old age will be free from the

cares of poverty. But most men can free

themselves from such cares by investing in an

Instant Endowment of the Equitable Life

Assurance Society, which will provide an

absolutely certain and permanent income of

\$200 to \$20,000 a Year

for their mature years, without sinking much

capital to secure the income.

And moreover, in case of premature death, the

income commences at once to the family.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE

UNITED STATES.

(HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.)

1848] F. KIENE, Manager.

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

the 8th August, 1903, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,

at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF USED

AND UNUSED POSTAGE STAMPS,

Including—

BRITISH COLONIES, CHINA, PHILIP-

PINES, PORTUGAL and COLONIES,

&c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.

On View from Friday, the 7th August, 1903.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1903. [2210]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

the 8th August, 1903, at 2.30 p.m., at their

SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Des Vaux Road,

Corner of 1st House Street,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

Comprising—

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-

STEADS with WIRE MATTRESSES,

TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED

GLASS, WARDROBES, DESKS,

LABORATORY, MARBLE-TOP WASH-

STANDS, TOILET SETS, CHAIRS, ICE

CHEST, BATHING CHAIRS and TABLES,

CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, TIEN-

TSIN CARPETS, &c., &c.

Also

Two IRON SAFES:

One RICKSHA and One LADY'S

BICYCLE (in good order and condition).

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1903. [2228]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of

the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be

held on MONDAY, the 10th day of AUGUST,

1903, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public

Works Department, by Order of His Excel-

lency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown

Land at Shaikwan, in the Colony of Hong-

kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option

of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the

Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one

further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale.

Registry No.

Lot No.

Boundaries and Measurements.

Capital and Annual Rent.



## NOTICES OF FIRMS

**CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
司公限有船輪華中  
THE OFFICES of the above Company have been OPENED at No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 2nd FLOOR.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [924]  
**CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
司公美華  
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Company's Offices are Established at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite Douglas Pier.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [1321]

**THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

DURING my Temporary Absence, or until further notice, Mr. A. E. LOWE will act as SECRETARY to the above Company. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [2186]

## HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at the CITY HALL, at 5 P.M.  
All Members are earnestly asked to attend, and all who wish to become Members are cordially invited.

By Order of the Committee, ERNEST MIROW, Hon. Secretary pro tem.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1903. [2222]

"DON'T BE LATE!!"

## AMERICAN WATER MELONS

are now just in season and beat everything on the market. Come quickly or else the season will be over.

## CHING SHAN CHAN,

Central Market, Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. [1850]

## CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all sizes, Nos. 10 to 888G. ALL GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.  
W.M. SCHMIDT & CO.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [11]

## JAPANESE

RESIDING in Hongkong should insure their lives in the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. because they issue Policies without a War Risk; no extra premium. Japanese Agents wanted.

18, BANK BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 5th August, 1903. [2207]

## ROYAL BRATED WATERS MANUFACTORY.

If you want a drink of health, if it is true that health is wealth, if you'd take your proper place, if for health you'd join the race, Always with a smiling face, Where you can get good drink I guess, Pure water we always use, Essences many from which to choose, Our list of drinks will amuse  
Apply to—  
F. P. DANENBERG, Manager.  
Factory & Office—West Point; Telephone 367  
Depot—Ice House Street; Telephone, 374.

Novel Specialties. Best in the Far East. Refreshing and invigorating drinks of the season. Just Produced, Long Life, Non-Intoxicating and Excellent Beverages.  
Hir-Oes, Winter Stout, Strawberryade, Jubilee-Champagne, Orange Champagne, Hop Ale.  
[11]—3

## FOR SALE.

A DISCARDED STEEL WIRE CABLE  
For Particulars, apply to—  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736]

## CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

Throughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot, and Dampness.  
LUTGENS, EINSTAMM & CO.  
Sole Agents for China.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [8901]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

INTIMATION TO UNDERWRITERS AND SHIPPERS.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received that the Company's s.s. "KAWACHI MARU," which left Hongkong on the 27th June last for London and Porto, had an outbreak of fire occurring at sea in No. 4 hold, and also put in at Messina, from which port she was to have sailed on the 1st August.  
T. S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1903. [2208]

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE," THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It cures Sore Legs, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Mr. Stephen Morgan writes: "I have suffered since 1895 with a various ailment, and have been under five doctors. I also attended two hospitals, but at one they suggested that I should have my leg off and at the other that I should have the veins leached and tied up. You may guess my feelings, therefore, to find myself now cured by taking 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' and applying 'Clarke's Miraculous Salve,' especially as I have a family of eight children. My leg measured 18 in. round against 14 in. the other, and part of my leg was as hard as wood. The matter coming from my leg was as black as soot, but it has now completely healed up, and I am out of agony a thing not known to me for the past eight years. I must say I think my cure a marvellous one. I commenced taking 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' in July, 1898, and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg and off I have sent round in other remedies, but they have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer any questions, and afflicted brothers and sisters can see my leg for themselves. You can make any use of this letter for the public good."

"31, Mulberry-road, St. John's-road, Upper Holloway, London, N., May 25, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles, 2s. 3d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Bacon Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

THE TRADE MARK ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LO YUNG CHIU, trading together with HO LAI NAM under the name or style of SAM YICK SUI KEE at No. 71, Beach Road, Strand West, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, as Merchants, has on the 5th day of June, 1903, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS of the following TRADE MARK:—

The card of Mr. John Jervase was carried to Colonel Stacey, and Colonel Stacey was ready to receive Mr. Jervase in a flash.

"I am told, sir," said Mr. Jervase, in that bluff, John Bull way of his, which had brought a hundred people to his net, "that the regiment has its marching orders, and I can quite believe that you've got something better to do than to listen to anything I have to say."

"I'm pressed for time, sir," said the Colonel. "The regiment marches in an hour."

"Here's a lad of mine, sir," said Jervase, "has enlisted. And here is a letter from Kirby and Soas, the well-known Army agents, telling me they've got my cheque for his Commission. It's been the hope of my heart to see the lad in the army, and it's been his hope also. We've had a quarrel, sir, and I don't mind confessing that it is my fault. The lad's a good lad." His voice began to tremble. "But he's throwing his life away for a freak. I've bowt his Commission, and here's the letter from the London agents to say that the whole thing is complete. I know he's here, for I heard him as I crossed the barrack square. I'd like you to help me to bring him back to reason."

The Colonel took a whip from the table and struck a blow upon the door, which was one of his substitutes for bell-ringing.

"Private Jervase," he said, "is drilling a squad in front of the Cupola. Send him here." He waved his visitor to a chair, and plunged into the examination of a heap of papers which lay before him. Jervase nursed his silk hat in both hands and waited, listening to the scattered noises of the barrack square and catching amongst them his son's voice with a sort of fatal sound of command in it.

"Is he going to talk to me like that?" asked the father of himself; and the minutes went slowly by until Colonel Stacey's batman tapped respectfully at the door, and announced "Private Jervase."

"I'll leave you," said the Colonel, gathering his papers in his hand, and darting towards the doorway.

"I beg you won't, sir," cried Jervase the elder. "I shall be more than obliged to you, sir, if you will help me to bring my boy to reason. There," he cried, casting a letter upon the table, "is a notice from the London agents that his Commission is bought and paid for. There's my cheque for a thousand pounds, and if that isn't good enough for him, there's fifty twenty pound notes of the Bank of England, and he can have both of 'em with as good a heart on my side as if he took the one and left the other."

The Colonel looked from the son to the father, and back from the father to the son.

"Really, Mr. Jervase," he said, "I don't see that this is much of an affair of mine. I will leave you to fight it out between you."

The Colonel walked to the door, and father and son were left together. John Jervase, hawker, capitalist, driver of men, was not in the least like himself that morning, and his hands trembled so that he was fain to clutch one with another, and to hold both tight between his knees as he sat.

"Look here, Polly," he began, but Polson

gazed sternly straight before him, and gave no sign of sympathy or forgiveness. "Look here, Polly, I've had about a week of it, and I can't stand it any longer. You and me's got to be friends, or else I've got to put an end to things in a way as you won't fancy."

He waited, but there was no response from the stolid figure in front of him. Polson stared out of the window and stood silent and immobile as a statue.

"I left you to yourself," said Jervase, "until I'd got everything right and comfortable. Major de Blaquiere has gone off to Southampton, and I believe, by his on his way to Varna, somewhere in the Black Sea. I've made a deposit with Stubbs, his lawyer, of no less than fifty thousand pounds; my lad. That's been a shake. I tell you. I've had a good deal of trouble to raise that sum in a hurry, but I've done it, and there's to be no action and no scandal of any sort until de Blaquiere comes back again. That gives your Uncle James and me time to turn round."

He waited again, and still Polson stood like a statue and made no answer.

"I've done more than that," Jervase went on. "I've banked twelve thousand pounds to General Boswell's credit, so that come what may he isn't likely to suffer. If de Blaquiere carries the case on when he comes back to England, James and me can pay him every penny of his rightful claim, and we'll do it."

He paused again, for his voice had once more half cepted from his control. The boy stood before him, cold and inflexible as doom. To the father's eye he had never looked so manly and handsome as he did at this moment, and what with fatherly pride and self pity and a sense of the magnanimity of his own purpose, the emotions of John Jervase were strangely mixed.

"There'll be no trouble at all, Polly," he said after a pause. "I've put everything straight for you. You've only got to run up to London to sign your papers, to have your Commission, and go out like a gentleman. I've brought a portmanteau with me in the carriage, with everything you'll actually need in it for a week or two, and there's the money for you to order anything else you want. I packed the portmanteau with my own hands, Polly."

He paused again, for in his own way he was genuinely moved: but the boy still stood there, staring out of the window, and answered never a word.

"You're got to listen," said the elder, rising and shaking him by the shoulder. "You think I've asked for a scoundrel, and you're ashamed of your old father. I deserve you're right, my lad, but it wasn't so much my fault as you might fancy. There was a leak between the mine of old General Airey's and your Uncle James's when I went into partnership with him, and after all, we only helped nature just a little bit, and there's many a man walking about this minute, holding his head high, who has done more wrong than I have."

"For God's sake, don't!" cried Polson, breaking silence for the first time. "It's bad enough as it is. Don't make it worse by talking about it."

"I won't, Polly," said Jervase. "I'll do anything you like if you'll only shake hands and say as you forgive me. Now there's two thousand pounds on this here table, and there's the letter from your agents; and you can be off to London within an hour, and have your heart's desire. What's the good of being stupid?"

He took a great bandanna handkerchief from the tail pocket of his respectable black coat, and blew his nose resoundingly, and wiped his eyes. He was very deeply moved indeed, and Polson was profoundly sorry for him; but there was a sick whirr in the lad's mind which robbed him of any clear power of thought and seemed indeed to deaden feeling itself. Only he knew that nothing could undo his shame. Nothing could ever make him respect himself again. Nothing could give back to him the old sense of honour, the knowledge that he came of honest folk.

"Look here, Polly," Jervase broke out again, "I haven't bred you up to be a common soldier. When I was a young and struggling man, by comparison with what I am now, I said to myself, 'I'll make my lad a gentleman.' I sent you to Bugby, and I sent you to Oxford, and I never stunted neither love nor money. And if I was a bit over-greedy and in a hurry to be rich, I did what I did a good deal more for your sake than my own."

"Leave him alone, father," said Polson, with an almost savage sternness. "Can't you see that you make things worse with every word you speak? Isn't it enough for me to know what I know already, but you must make me a partner in that shameful business?"

"Polly," said Jervase, almost fawning on him, "I've been a hard man all my life, and I've lived a hard life for years. I've been a proud sort of chap, in my own way, and I've never stooped to ask any man's pardon twice for the same offence. But it's different between you and me, and I can't let my own flesh and blood go away from me until I've had a word of some sort. It's only a word, Polly. You can't deny me! You're a-going out to the war, Polly, and you might never come back (Continued on page 9.)

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

## V. C. A CHRONICLE OF CASTLE BARFIELD AND THE CRIMEA.

BY DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY  
(Author of "Joseph's Coat," "Rainbow Gold," "Aunt Rachel," "Despair's Last Journey," &c.)

## CHAPTER VIII.

If Polson had not to be taught how to ride, how to handle a sabre or a gun, or how to balance himself in the goose-step—matters which he had taken the pains to master long ago—there were still certain things to learn, and the button stick, and the flat and chain braid, and the pots of chrome yellow, and blacking, and pipe-clay, were just as strange to him as they would have been to any other raw recruit; so that he was teaching his business at one and learning it at the other for a matter of some four or five days.

There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin in the shape of an impecunious Irish nobleman, who enlisted on the same day with Polson and whose uniform was tried on in the same hour.

They were in the tailor's shop together, with a hurried sergeant standing over them.

The aristocratic Paddy pulled on his trousers with a heavy sigh.

"The livery," said he, "of me degradation."

"It is the Queen's uniform," said Polson, "and you have a right to be proud to wear it."

The child of Erin buttoned his stable jacket and went out to drill, and Polson gave him a purposed double dose of labour. He had given orders to an individual man here and there, but only to become a dragoon he had never commanded a crowd, and there is something in that which makes either a man or a sweep of the commander. Polson was all alert, eager to teach what he knew to the slow and listless squad before him; but on that first morning of his wearing the Queen's cloth, keep as he was upon his own business, he could not help recognising a certain pair of flea-bitten greys which swept through the barrack gate whilst he was at work some fifty yards away. They came from the Barfield Arms, and he had helped the man who now drove them in their breaking, four or five years ago.

There was a cry of "Guard, turn out!" and a clash of salute as the carriage rolled through the gates without a challenge, and the man who sat at the back, disdaining the cushions, and with a lustrous silk hat cocked over one eyebrow, was his father. John Jervase came into barracks, as he had gone everywhere throughout his life, with a magnificent impudence, and he distributed salutes to all and sundry from a majestic forefinger; whilst his only son watched him with a sardonic eye as he bowed up to the officers' quarters.

The card of Mr. John Jervase was carried to Colonel Stacey, and Colonel Stacey was ready to receive Mr. Jervase in a flash.

"I am told, sir," said Mr. Jervase, in that bluff, John Bull way of his, which had brought a hundred people to his net, "that the regiment has its marching orders, and I can quite believe that you've got something better to do than to listen to anything I have to say."

"I'm pressed for time, sir," said the Colonel. "The regiment marches in an hour."

"Here's a lad of mine, sir," said Jervase, "has enlisted. And here is a letter from Kirby and Soas, the well-known Army agents, telling me they've got my cheque for his Commission. It's been the hope of my heart to see the lad in the army, and it's been his hope also. We've had a quarrel, sir, and I don't mind confessing that it is my fault. The lad's a good lad."

His voice began to tremble. "But he's throwing his life away for a freak. I've bowt his Commission, and here's the letter from the London agents to say that the whole thing is complete. I know he's here, for I heard him as I crossed the barrack square. I'd like you to help me to bring him back to reason."

The Colonel took a whip from the table and struck a blow upon the door, which was one of his substitutes for bell-ringing.

"Private Jervase," he said, "is drilling a squad in front of the Cupola. Send him here." He waved his visitor to a chair, and plunged into the examination of a heap of papers which lay before him. Jervase nursed his silk hat in both hands and waited, listening to the scattered noises of the barrack square and catching amongst them his son's voice with a sort of fatal sound of command in it.

"Is he going to talk to me like that?" asked the father of himself; and the minutes went slowly by until Colonel Stacey's batman tapped respectfully at the door, and announced "Private Jervase."

"I'll leave you," said the Colonel, gathering his papers in his hand, and darting towards the doorway.

"I beg you won't, sir," cried Jervase the elder. "I shall be more than obliged to you, sir, if you will help me to bring my boy to reason. There," he cried, casting a letter upon the table, "is a notice from the London agents that his Commission is bought and paid for. There's my cheque for a thousand pounds, and if that isn't good enough for him, there's fifty twenty pound notes of the Bank of England, and he can have both of 'em with as good a heart on my side as if he took the one and left the other."

The Colonel looked from the son to the father, and back from the father to the son.

"Really, Mr. Jervase," he said, "I don't see that this is much of an affair of mine. I will leave you to fight it out between you."

The Colonel walked to the door, and father and son were left together. John Jervase, hawker, capitalist, driver of men, was not in the least like himself that morning, and his hands trembled so that he was fain to clutch one with another, and to hold both tight between his knees as he sat.

"Look here, Polly," he began, but Polson

gazed sternly straight before him, and gave no sign of sympathy or forgiveness. "Look here, Polly, I've had about a week of it, and I can't stand it any longer. You and me's got to be friends, or else I've got to put an end to things in a way as you won't fancy."

He waited, but there was no response from the stolid figure in front of him. Polson stared out of the window and stood silent and immobile as a statue.

"I left you to yourself," said Jervase, "until I'd got everything right and comfortable. Major de Blaquiere has gone off to Southampton, and I believe, by his on his way to Varna, somewhere in the Black Sea. I've made a deposit with Stubbs, his lawyer, of no less than fifty thousand pounds; my lad. That's been a shake. I tell you. I've had a good deal of trouble to raise that sum in a hurry, but I've done it, and there's to be no action and no scandal of any sort until de Blaquiere comes back again. That gives your Uncle James and me time to turn round."

He waited again, and still Polson stood like a statue and made no answer.

"I've done more than that," Jervase went on. "I've banked twelve thousand pounds to General Boswell's credit, so that come what may he isn't likely to suffer. If de Blaquiere carries the case on when he comes back to England, James and me can pay him every penny of his rightful claim, and we'll do it."

He paused again, for his voice had once more half cepted from his control. The boy stood before him, cold and inflexible as doom. To the father's eye he had never looked so manly and handsome as he did at this moment, and what with fatherly pride and self pity and a sense of the magnanimity of his own purpose, the emotions of John Jervase were strangely mixed.

"There'll be no trouble at all, Polly," he said after a pause. "I've put everything straight for you. You've only got to run up to London to sign your papers, to have your Commission, and go out like a gentleman. I've brought a portmanteau with me in the carriage, with everything you'll actually need in it for a week or two, and there's the money for you to order anything else you want. I packed the portmanteau with my own hands, Polly."

He paused again, for in his own way he was genuinely moved: but the boy still stood there, staring out of the window, and answered never a word.

"You're got to listen," said the elder, rising and shaking him by the shoulder. "You think I've asked for a scoundrel, and you're ashamed of your old father. I deserve you're right, my lad, but it wasn't so much my fault as you might fancy. There was a leak between the mine of old General Airey's and your Uncle James's when I went into partnership with him, and after all, we only helped nature just a little bit, and there's many a man walking about this minute, holding his head high, who has done more wrong than I have."

"For God's sake, don't!" cried Polson, breaking silence for the first time. "It's bad enough as it is. Don't make it worse by talking about it."

"I won't, Polly," said Jervase. "I'll do anything you like if you'll only shake hands and say as you forgive me. Now there's two thousand pounds on this here table, and there's the letter from your agents; and you can be off to London within an hour, and have your heart's desire. What's the good of being stupid?"

He took a great bandanna handkerchief from the tail pocket of his respectable black coat, and blew his nose resoundingly, and wiped his eyes. He was very deeply moved indeed, and Polson was profoundly sorry for him; but there was a sick whirr in the lad's mind which robbed him of any clear power of thought and seemed indeed to deaden feeling itself. Only he knew that nothing could undo his shame. Nothing could ever make him respect himself again. Nothing could give back to him the old sense of honour, the knowledge that he came of honest folk.

"Look here, Polly," Jervase broke out again, "I haven't bred you up to be a common soldier. When I was a young and struggling man, by comparison with what I am now, I said to myself, 'I'll make my lad a gentleman.' I sent you to Bugby, and I sent you to Oxford, and I never stunted neither love nor money. And if I was a bit over-greedy and in a hurry to be rich, I did what I did a good deal more for your sake than my own."

"Leave him alone, father," said Polson, with an almost savage sternness. "Can't you see that you make things worse with every word you speak? Isn't it enough for me to know what I know already, but you must make me a partner in that shameful business?"

"Polly," said Jervase, almost fawning on him, "I've been a hard man all my life, and I've lived a hard life for years. I've been a proud sort of chap, in my own way, and I've never stooped to ask any man's pardon twice for the same offence. But it's different between you and me, and I can't let my own flesh and blood go away from me until I've had a word of some sort. It's only a word, Polly. You can't deny me! You're a-going out to the war, Polly, and you might never come back (Continued on page 9.)

gazed sternly straight before him, and gave no sign of sympathy or forgiveness. "Look here, Polly, I've had about a week of it, and I can't stand it any longer. You and me's got to be friends, or else I've got to put an end to things in a way as you won't fancy."

He waited, but there was no response from the stolid figure in front of him. Polson stared out of the window and stood silent and immobile as a statue.

"I left you to yourself," said Jervase, "until I'd got everything right and comfortable. Major de Blaquiere has gone off to Southampton, and I believe, by his on his way to Varna, somewhere in the Black Sea. I've made a deposit with Stubbs, his lawyer, of no less than fifty thousand pounds; my lad. That's been a shake. I tell you. I've had a good deal of trouble to raise that sum in a hurry, but I've done it, and there's to be no action and no scandal of any sort until de Blaquiere comes back again. That gives your Uncle James and me time to turn round."

He waited again, and still Polson stood like a statue and made no answer.

"I've done more than that," Jervase went on. "I've banked twelve thousand pounds to General Boswell's credit, so that come what may he isn't likely to suffer. If de Blaquiere carries the case on when he comes back to England, James and me can pay him every penny of his rightful claim, and we'll do it."

He paused again, for his voice had once more half cepted from his control. The boy stood before him, cold and inflexible as doom. To the father's eye he had never looked so manly and handsome as he did at this moment, and what with fatherly pride and self pity and a sense of the magnanimity of his own purpose, the emotions of John Jervase were strangely mixed.

"There'll be no trouble at all, Polly," he said after a pause. "I've put everything straight for you. You've only got to run up to London to sign your papers, to have your Commission, and go out like a gentleman. I've brought a portmanteau with me in the carriage, with everything you'll actually need in it for a week or two, and there's the money for you to order anything else you want. I packed the portmanteau with my own hands, Polly."

He paused again, for in his own way he was genuinely moved: but the boy still stood there, staring out of the window, and answered never a word.

"You're got to listen," said the elder, rising and shaking him by the shoulder. "You think I've asked for a scoundrel, and you're ashamed of your old father. I deserve you're right, my lad, but it wasn't so much my fault as you might fancy. There was a leak between the mine of old General Airey's and your Uncle James's when I went into partnership with him, and after all, we only helped nature just a little bit, and there's many a man walking about this minute, holding his head high, who has done more wrong than I have."

"For God's sake, don't!" cried Polson, breaking silence for the first time. "It's bad enough as it is. Don't make it worse by talking about it."

"I won't, Polly," said Jervase. "I'll do anything you like if you'll only shake hands and say as you forgive me. Now there's two thousand pounds on this here table, and there's the letter from your agents; and you can be off to London within an hour, and have your heart's desire. What's the good of being stupid?"

He took a great bandanna handkerchief from the tail pocket of his respectable black coat, and blew his nose resoundingly, and wiped his eyes. He was very deeply moved indeed, and Polson was profoundly sorry for him; but there was a sick whirr in the lad's mind which robbed him of any clear power of thought and seemed indeed to deaden feeling itself. Only he knew that nothing could undo his shame. Nothing could ever make him respect himself again. Nothing could give back to him the old sense of honour, the knowledge that he came of honest folk.

"Look here, Polly," Jervase broke out again, "I haven't bred you up to be a common soldier. When I was a young and struggling man, by comparison with what I am now, I said to myself, 'I'll make my lad a gentleman.' I sent you to Bugby, and I sent you to Oxford, and I never stunted neither love nor money. And if I was a bit over-greedy and in a hurry to be rich, I did what I did a good deal more for your sake than my own."

"Leave him alone, father," said Polson, with an almost savage sternness. "Can't you see that you make things worse with every word you speak? Isn't it enough for me to know what I know already, but you must make me a partner in that shameful business?"

"Polly," said Jervase, almost fawning on him, "I've been a hard man all my life, and I've lived a hard life for years. I've been a proud sort of chap, in my own way, and I've never stooped to ask any man's pardon twice for the same offence. But it's different between you and me, and I can't let my own flesh and blood go away from me until I've had a word of some sort. It's only a word, Polly. You can't deny me! You're a-going out to the war, Polly, and you might never come back (Continued on page 9.)

He waited again, and still Polson stood like a statue and made no answer.



















